THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS—AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1262] WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1804. [VOLUME XIX.

The Subscriber has opened a

Broker's Office,

OPPOSITE the Union Tavern and over the counting house of Messrs. Thomas & Amos Ladd. All business confided to him will be transacted with strict fidelity.

THOMAS NORVELL,

Richmond, October 1, 1804. tf

FOR SALE,

At Louisa courthouse, on the first Wednesday in December next,

182 valuable Slaves,

Consisting of Men, Women, Boys and Girls,

BELONGING to the estate of Christopher Smith, deceased. Among them is a valuable TANNER, regularly bred to the business. The subscriber has refused to sell any of them privately, and they will certainly be offered at public sale at the time above mentioned. A credit 'till the 10th Feb. 1806, will be given, on the purchasers giving bonds with approved security, to carry interest from the date; but if the principal is punctually paid, the interest will be remitted.

CHARLES SMITH,
Acting Executor of Christopher Smith.

October 1st, 1804. 19t

To be Sold,

At Public Auction, before the door of the Union Tavern, on the first day of January next, four likely

Negro Fellows & a Woman,

BELONGING to the estate of William Harris, dec. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

THOMAS HARRIS, Adm'r.

October 19th, 1804. tds

To be sold at Public Auction, on

Saturday the 8th day of December ensuing, on the premises, that spacious, elegant and convenient

HOUSE,

TOGETHER with all the GROUND annexed thereto, in this city, belonging to the estate of *Lewis Burwell*, esquire, deceased, now in the occupancy of Mrs. Page. The House is of brick, and contains eight rooms, two of which, the drawing and dining rooms, are the largest and most airy in the city; also, a good passage below, and dry cellars: It has a strong and handsome portico, built entirely of brick, floored, above and below, with marble, and a good kitchen and offices. There are several acres of ground, divided into a garden, and a lot, heretofore used as a paddock, all under good enclosures. The situation is convenient to the Capitol; commands, on two sides, extensive and beautiful water and land prospects, which can never be intercepted; and is bounded, on both the other sides, by streets. This property furnishes an establishment, for elegance and extent, unequalled by any other in the city so near the Capitol and seat of business, and must be daily encreasing in value. Terms of sale will be made known on the day; and, as about two thirds of the proceeds, in pursuance of Mr. Burwell's will, is to be placed on interest, for objects of some years duration, it will be in my power to give a very liberal credit for that proportion of the debt, upon the same being satisfactorily secured and bearing an interest, ensured to be punctually paid, from the date of sale.

In case of disappointment in the intended sale, the property may be had on rent for one year from that date, and may, in the mean time, be provisionally engaged. The house is ensured and premiums fully paid up. The subscriber, residing near the property, will shew it to any who may desire to view it.

E. CARRINGTON,
Acting Executor of L. Burwell, dec.

City of Richmond, Sept. 28, 1804. tds.

Notice!

All persons indebted to the

estate of JOHN DAWSON, dec. of Amherst county, by Bond, Note, or otherwise, are requested to come forward immediately, and discharge the same; and those having claims against the estate, are requested to bring them forward legally authenticated, that they may be discharged.

JOHN S. DAWSON, Adm'r.
of John Dawson, dec.

August 10th, 1804. 3m.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of

the United States, for 5th Circuit in the Virginia Diftrict, bearing date the 6th day of June 1804, in behalf Phineas Bond, attorney for the creditors of Ezekel Edwards, againft David Roſs and others, will be ſold to the higheſt bidder, for ready money, at Goochland court-houſe, on the 29th day of November next,

A Tract of LAND.

IN ſaid county, on Beaverdam Creek, containing fifteen hundred acres, more or leſs, including the land whereon the court-houſe is ſituated, bounded by the lands of Samuel Woodſon and others, and commonly called *Roſs's Goochland court-houſe Tract*, or ſo much thereof as may be ſufficient to raise the ſum of ten thouſand dollars, and the expences attending the ſale.

BEN. MOSBY, *D. M. for*
Jos. SCOTT, *M. D. V*

October 15th, 1804. 13t.

SALE AT AUCTION.

Will be sold, to the highest bidder, on the premises, on Friday the 16th inst.

A half acre LOT,

KNOWN in the plan of the city by number 346—adjoining Shockoe Warehouse, and immediately in the direction through which the Locks will pass in communicating the water in the Basin with tide water. The situation is peculiarly favorable for mill seats, and there is on the premises a stable, used at present by the owner of the Petersburg stage, on rents.

Terms of payment, sixty days credit, the purchaser giving an approved negociable note.

THOMAS TAYLOR & Co.
Auctioneers,

Richmond, Nov. 6, 1804. tds.

Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria, are hereby requeſted to take notice; That the Preſident and Directors of the ſaid Inſurance Company, have this day unanimouſly ordered, that the ſaid Stockholders pay on the ſixth day of December next, at their office in Alexandria, three dollars on each ſhare of ſtock held by them in the ſtock of the Marine Inſurance Company of Alexandria.

A reference to the following extract of the law of incorporation will ſhew the neceſſity of a punctual attention to this call.

By order of the Preſident and Directors of the Marine Inſurance Company of Alexandria.

James B. Nickolls, Secry.

Extract from the Act of Incorporation.

"And if any ſubſcriber, his executors, adminiſtrators or aſſigns, ſhall fail to pay the ſum called for by him, her or them, at the time appointed for ſuch payment, every ſuch ſhare ſhall be forfeited, and all the monies paid thereupon for the uſe of the Company, and the holder or holders of ſuch ſhare or ſhares, ſhall moreover be liable for the remaining ſums of money, when the ſame ſhall be called for by the Preſident and Directors; to be recovered by them where the ſum ſhall amount to twenty dollars and upwards, by motion in any Court of Record within this Commonwealth, giving the holder or holders of ſuch ſhares, their executors or adminiſtrators, ten days notice of ſuch motion, and where the ſum called for be leſs than twenty dollors, by petition or warrant as the caſe may be."

Alexandria, October 18. 22aw6w.

*** Mr. Bowen, of Winchester; Mr. Green, of Fredericksburg; and Mr. Davis, of Richmond, are requeſted to inſert the above advertiſement in their reſpective papers, twice a week for ſix weeks.

For Sale,

YARMOUTH,

LYING in James City county, on Chickahomony River, ten miles from Williamsburg. The improvements are, a two story brick house, with two rooms and a passage above and below; porticoes on each side; a large and capacious barn, and three other out-houses. The whole tract, including an Island, in view of the house, high and low land with marshes, contains about 2700 acres; scarcely one third of which is cleared. Two thirds of the Island is arable, which, with the land adjoining the house, is of superior quality. Adjacent to the Island are two bold and navigable creeks, with a convenient landing to each. The range for cattle is very extensive, and the marshes and meadows will supply an abundance of hay. Fish and wild fowl, in their respective seasons, may with ease be obtained at your door. The orchards, consisting of the greatest variety of all kinds of fruit, selected with care, are now in their prime. The terms will be made known by William Berkeley, of Richmond, William Randolph, of Wilton, or the subscriber. PEYTON RANDOLPH, Jun.

For ELIZ. INNES.

November 6th, 1804.—(2w N.—1aw D & J 2am af tf.)

Valuable Lands.

For sale, in the county of King William, on Thursday the 29th of November, to the highest bidder, at Frazer's Ferry,

TWO tracts of LAND, belonging

to the estate of Wm. Brooke, dec. and lying immediately on Mattapony river; one of them containing upwards of 700 acres of high land, and about 100 acres of valuable wild oat marsh; abounding with a variety of wild fowl in their seasons. This tract lies about two and a half miles from Frazer's ferry, seven from King William court-house, and within five of King and Queen court-house. The buildings on this land are a new barn and stable, with other houses fit for the accommodation of an overseer and negroes.

The other tract contains about 275 acres of high land, and has on it a very handsome two story brick house, 60 by 26 feet, with three rooms and an airy passage below, and four rooms and a passage above, with some out houses, situated on a high eminence, affording a delightful view of the river and adjacent country; these houses are somewhat out of repair, but for a small sum may be rendered very comfortable. This last mentioned situation is considered one of the most healthy and pleasant in the lower country. These tracts adjoin each other in a very convenient manner, and would make a profitable farm under the direction of an attentive farmer. A further description of these lands is deemed unnecessary, as those who are inclined to purchase will undoubtedly view them. The conditions of sale will be one fifth of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, and the other four fifths in three equal annual payments, to carry interest from the date if not punctually paid. A bond and such other security as the executor may deem necessary, will be required. These lands may be divided to suit purchasers, and possession had on the first of January, 1805.

RICHARD BROOKE.

November 3. 4w.

MINTON COLLINS,

Respectfully informs the Public, that he has lately received a very considerable quantity of

Red Clover, and Timothy Seed,

From Philadelphia, which are warranted to be fresh and good.

M. COLLINS expects a very extensive assortment of

GARDEN SEEDS,

In the first vessel from the city of London.

Richmond, November 5th, 1804.

FOR RENT,

AND possession given the first day of December next, a brick TENEMENT, near the Market-House.—Enquire of NINIAN WISE.

Nov. 5, 1804.

SUWARROW BOOT LEGS.

For sale, WHOLESALE & RETAIL, *a handsome assortment of*

CALF, SEAL, and
CORDOVAN, MOROCCO LEGS,

At the subscriber's Suwarrow Boot Leg Manufactory, No. 38, Vandewater street, New York.

[cp2w] JOHN GRAINGER.

L. JOSEPH & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they have just received

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

FALL GOODS.

Alſo, a good ſupply of the neweſt faſhionable *Fancy Goods*, viz.

Lace Cambricks—Black Lace Cardinals—Ladies' fine Cotton Hoſe—Mens' do. do. do.—Dreſs Trimmings, of all kinds—Ladies' Beltings, of all colours—Do. cotton and ſilk Cords and Taſſels, of all colours—Do. white and black Lace Veils—a good aſſortment of black and white Laces—Plain and Tambour'd Muſlin—Plain and Figured Cambricks—India, Book and Jaconet Muſlin—India Cambricks, and a good ſupply of Ribbons.

The ſubſcribers flatter themſelves of ſelling their Goods upon the loweſt advance imaginable, for CASH.

Richmond, 7th Nov. 1804. ep3w

ON the 16th of September laſt, I loaned to a certain ABRAHAM H. JACOBS, a horſe, for the purpoſe of enabling him to travel through different parts of the country, to diſpoſe of a quantity of goods, with which I had likewiſe furniſhed him. Jacobs promiſed to return in three weeks; but he has not been heard of ſince. I am impreſſed with a belief that he has acted or intends to act as a ſwindler. In order that ſuch conduct may be expoſed and puniſhed, I will give TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS to any perſon who will give ſuch information as will enable me to bring the ſaid Jacobs to juſtice. He is about 26 or 27 years old, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, has black hair and eyes, remarkably large whiſkers, which approach very near the corners of his mouth, and ſomewhat conſpicuous for the Mammoth-like ſize of his noſe. His dreſs cannot be particularly deſcribed; he however generally wears a brown broad-cloth ſurtout coat. Jacobs formerly lived with Mr. Mordecai Cohen, King-ſtreet, Charleſton, from which place he had recently arrived.

The horſe is a ſorrel, with fox'd ears, ſhort tail, a blaze in his forehead, and a number of white ſaddle ſpots on his back. The goods were carried in a large German oznaburgs bag.

☞ Printers in the different ſtates will render an eſſential ſervice to the public by giving this advertiſement a place in their reſpective papers.

MOSES DAVIS.

Richmond, Sept. 8th, 1804

Ten Dollars Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber on Wedneſday laſt, a Negro Woman named AGGY, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, likely, ſpeaks remarkably quick, formerly the property of Wm. S. Sclater of York county. She had on when ſhe went away, a blue jacket, a green petticoat, and an old red cloak. Perhaps ſhe may have changed her dreſs.

She has a ſmall mark on the back of her neck. Whoever will deliver the ſaid Negro Woman to me, or ſecure her in jail ſo that I may get her again, ſhall receive the above reward. BENJ'N. WOLFE.

Richmond, November 6th, 1804. tf

ADVERTISEMENT.

To be Sold,

To the highest bidder, on Tuesday, the 4th day of December next, on the premises at the house lately occupied by George Parrott, dec. if fair, if not, on the next fair day.

ALL the LAND of the eſtate of Drury Ragsdale, dec. directed by his will to be ſold—lying in the county of Mathews, ſuppoſed to contain upwards of ſeven hundred acres—The plat and title papers will be ſhewn on the day of ſale.—This land having been recently advertiſed, let it now ſuffice to ſay that there is but a ſmall part cleared; the balance is loaded with valuable building timber, and the ſoil very rich. Terms of ſale, one third cash, and the balance in two equal annual payments, upon giving bond with approved ſecurity, to carry intereſt from the date if not punctually paid.

JOHN FOX, *Adm'r. with the will annexed of* D. Ragsdale, *dec.*

October 22d, 1804. 5w

TICKETS

IN THE

Richmond Academy Lottery,

For Sale by A. DAVIS, at the Office of the Virginia Gazette.

CONGRESS,

House of Representatives,

NOVEMBER 5th, 1804,

Being the day appointed by law for the meeting of Congress, a quorum was formed: the members present were 84. Three of whom are new members; viz.

Chriſtopher Clark of the ſtate of Virginia, in the room of John Trigg, deceaſed.

Samuel Riker, of the ſtate of New-York, in the room of John Smith, appointed a Senator of the United States, and Simon Larned of the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, in the room of Thompſon J. Skinner, reſigned.

Theſe were ſeverally ſworn to ſupport the conſtitution of the United States, and thereupon took their ſeats.

On motion of Mr. J. Randolph it was ordered that the Clerk (Mr. John Beckley) notify the Senate that a quorum of the Houſe was formed and ready to proceed to buſineſs.

Mr. Beckley mentioned to the Speaker that the members of the Senate had adjourned half an hour ago, but had not formed a quorum.

Letters from the Governors of Virginia and Maſſachuſetts were received by the Speaker and laid on the table without being read, as was alſo another in the German language.

Purſuant to the ſtanding rules and orders of the Houſe; the following committees were appointed; viz.

A Committee of Electors, conſiſting of Meſſrs. Findley, Varnum, Livingſton, Kennedy, Eppes, Cogett and Elmer.

A Committee of Ways and Means, conſiſting of Meſſrs. J. Randolph, Joſeph Clay, G. Griſwold, Bayle, Davenport, N. R. Moore, and Meriwether.

One of Commerce and Manufacturers, conſiſting of Meſſrs. S. L. Mitchell, Crowninſhield, M'Creery, Deib, Newton, Early and Chittenden.

Another of Claims, conſiſting of Meſſrs. J. C. Smith, Holmes, Chamberlain, Stanford, Plater, Bedinger and Stanford.

And alſo one of reviſal and unfiniſhed buſineſs, conſiſting of Meſſrs. Tenney, Dickſon and Earle.

The Clerk was then directed to ſupply the members with the uſual number of ſuch newſpapers as they might ſeverally direct—After which it was Reſolved, That the daily hour to which the Houſe ſhall ſtand adjourned during the preſent ſeſſion be eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

Adjourned.

Tuesday, November 6, 1804.

Mr. J. Randolph moved for the appointment of a committee on the part of the houſe to join a committee of the Senate to wait on the Preſident and inform him that quorums of both houſes are formed and ready to receive his communications.

Mr. Dana enquired if a quorum of the Senate was formed; that circumſtance he thought ought to be aſcertained before the houſe adopted the gentleman's reſolution.

Mr. Randolph did not know whether or not the Senate had formed a quorum, but he ſaw no objection on that account to proceeding with their own buſineſs. He, however, had underſtood that the Senate would form a quorum this day.

The reſolution was carried, and Meſſrs. J. Randolph and R. Griſwold appointed the committee.

Roger Nelſon, a member from Maryland elected in the room of Daniel Heiſter, deceaſed, appeared and took his ſeat, after being ſworn according to law to ſupport the conſtitution of the United States.

On motion of Doctor Leſb, the petition of Margaret Ralſton, praying for the wages of her huſband, preſented at the laſt ſeſſion, was referred to the committee of Claims.

Doct. Mitchell preſented the petition of Samuel Bebee, praying to be allowed to loſe a fragment of 8 per cent. ſcrip, the reſidue being loſt, ſo that he might receive intereſt on the ſame. Referred to the committee of Ways and Means.

On motion of Mr. Newton, a committee of ſeven on poſt offices and poſt roads were appointed.

Mr. John Cotton Smith, requeſted the houſe to excuſe him from ſerving on the committee of Claims; he had been on that committee for four years paſt, and he knew that the members of the committee particularly, ought to remain at the ſeat of government during the whole ſeſſion, he unfortunately would be obliged to aſk for leave of abſence in January at fartheſt.

He was hereupon excuſed, and Mr. Dana was appointed in his place.

Mr. J. Randolph requeſted information from the chair as to the ſituation in which the articles of impeachment againſt Samuel Chaſe, one of the aſſociate juſtices of the ſupreme court of the United States, were left at the laſt ſeſſion. The houſe would recollect that they were then merely reported and ordered to be printed. If that buſineſs was to be proſecuted, he conceived it of importance that the party ſhould have all the time to prepare for his defence that their political exiſtence would allow him. Was it the opinion of the ſpeaker that this ſubject was before the committee of reviſal and unfiniſhed buſineſs, or ſhould it be referred to a ſpecial committee to prepare articles *de novo*.

The ſpeaker judged that it was before the Committee of Reviſal and unfiniſhed buſineſs as a matter of courſe.

Doctor Mitchill preſented a petition from Daniel Cotton, praying compenſation for the injury he ſuſtained in having his ſhip the Ann Maria, whilſt in the ſervice of the United States, preſſed by the Bey of Tunis to carry goods, &c. into Marſeilles.

Referred to the Committee of Claims.

Gen. Varnum moved for the appointment of Chaplains to Congreſs for the preſent ſeſſion, one by each Houſe to interchange weekly.

Mr. Smilie thought that a chaplain when once appointed by the Houſe ſhould remain as an officer of the Houſe during its conſtitutional exiſtence in like manner as their Speaker, Clerk and other officers.

Gen. Varnum turned the gentleman to the journal, in which it would be found that chaplains were expreſsly appointed for a ſeſſion.

Mr. Speaker declared the practice had always been to appoint them every ſeſſion.

Mr. Griſwold obſerved, that were the chaplain an officer of that houſe only, the gentleman's (Mr. S.) idea would be correct; but he would recollect that the Senate had a concurrent vote on this ſubject.

The reſolution was hereupon adopted.

On motion of Mr. J. Randolph, a ſelect committee, to conſiſt of 5 members, was ordered to report on the articles of impeachment of S. Chaſe, one of the aſſociate juſtices of the ſupreme court of the U. States.

The petition of Moſes White and Charles Hazen, the legal repreſentatives of Gen. Hazen, praying to be indemnified for the loſſes ſuſtained by Gen. Hazen, during the revolutionary war, under a reſolution of the old congreſs of 1776, was referred to the committee of Claims.

Wednesday, November 7.

Another letter in the German language similar to those received last session was laid by Mr. Speaker on the clerk's table.

Doctor Leib observed the narrow limits to which the members were confined by the reduced size of the chamber they now occupied, and the difficulty the members were exposed to in passing and repassing in the lobby, by the admission of strangers. He was forced by these considerations to move the House to rescind one of their rules which permitted the members to introduce strangers. But as another required that motions for altering the standing rules of the house should not only be made on giving one day's previous notice, he contented himself with laying his motion on the table.

On motion of Doctor Leib, a committee of accounts was appointed, whose duty it is to superintend and control the expenditure of the contingent fund of the House, and to admit and settle all accounts charged upon the same.

The Secretary of the Senate, Mr. Otis, delivered a message to the House informing that the Senate had formed a quorum, and were ready to proceed to business.

Also, that the Senate had appointed a committee to join the committee of the House to wait upon the President of the United States, and inform him that a quorum of the two Houses are assembled, and ready to receive any communications he may pleased to make.

Mr. R. Griswold moved to refer to the committee of Claims the petition of Moses Tryon and R. Law, jun. presented last session, praying a proportion of salvage, which they consider to have accrued to them under the law on this subject passed in 1799, and it was referred accordingly.

A message from the Senate, informing that they had concurred in the Resolution of the house that two Chaplains of different denominations be appointed, and on their part they had appointed the Rev. Mr M'Cormick.

Mr. Thomas of New York, moved to proceed by ballot to appoint a Chaplain on the part of the house.

Rev. Wm. Bently of Salem, Massachusetts, and Rev. Mr. Parkinson were nominated.

Upon examining the ballot, the votes were found to be for

Mr. Bentley,	61
Mr. Lawrie,	21
Mr. Parkinson,	13
Mr. Gantt,	2

The first named Gentleman having a majority of the whole number of votes, was consequently appointed, and Mr. Beckly was desired to acquaint this Senate therewith.

Mr. Newton presented the petition of John M'Clelland, an old disabled soldier of the Revolutionary War who had been severely wounded at the battle of Eutaw springs in 1780, praying some additional assistance; referred to the Committee of claims.

On motion, the petitions of Edmund Briggs and others were severally referred to the Committee of claims.

Mr. J. Randolph reported from the joint Committee, appointed to wait upon the President, that the Committee had performed that service, and received for answer, that he would make a communication to Congress, in writing, at 12 o'clock tomorrow.

SENATE.

Monday, November 5.

Thirteen members present—No quorum.
The Vice-President was in the Chair.

Tuesday, November 6.

Seventeen members present—No quorum.

Wednesday, November 7, 1804.

Eighteen members attended, who, constituting a Quorum, proceeded to business.

A committee consisting of Messrs. S. Smith and Baldwin, was appointed to join the Committee of the House of Representatives to wait on the president, to inform him that the two Houses had formed Quorums, and were ready to receive any communication he might be ready to make.

Rev. Mr. M'Cormick was chosen Chaplain.

The votes were

For Mr. M'Cormick,	10
Dr. Gantt,	7

President's Message.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.

This day at 12 o'clock, the President of the United States delivered the following Message to both Houses of Congress.

TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

TO a people, fellow-citizens, who sincerely desire the happiness and prosperity of other nations, to those who justly calculate that their own well being is advanced by that of the nations with which they have intercourse, it will be a satisfaction to observe that the war which was lighted up in Europe a little before our last meeting, has not yet extended its flames to other nations, nor been marked by the calamities which sometimes stain the footsteps of war. The irregularities too on the ocean, which generally harrass the commerce of neutral nations, have, in distant parts, disturbed ours less than on former occasions. But, in the American seas, they have been greater from peculiar causes; and even within our harbors and jurisdiction, infringements on the authority of the laws have been committed which have called for serious attention. The friendly conduct of the governments from whose officers and subjects these acts have proceeded, in other respects, and in places more under their observation and control, gives us confidence that our representations on this subject will have been properly regarded.

While noticing the irregularities committed on the ocean by others, those on our own part should not be omitted, nor left unprovided for. Complaints have been received that persons, residing within the United States, have taken on themselves to arm merchant vessels, and to force a commerce into certain ports and countries, in defiance of the laws of those countries. That individuals should undertake to wage private war, independently of the authority of their country, cannot be permitted in a well ordered society. Its tendency to produce aggression on the laws and rights of other nations, and to endanger the peace of our own, is so obvious, that I doubt not you will adopt measures for restraining it effectually in future.

Soon after the passage of the act of the last session, authorising the establishment of a district and port of entry on the waters of the Mobile, we learnt that its object was misunderstood on the part of Spain. Candid explanations were immediately given, and assurances, that, reserving our claims in that quarter as a subject of discussion and arrangement with Spain, no act was meditated in the mean time inconsistent with the peace and friendship existing between the two nations: and that conformably to these intentions would be the execution of the law. That government, however, had thought proper to suspend the ratification of the convention of 1802. But the explanations which would reach them soon after, and still more the confirmation of them by the tenor of the instrument establishing the port and district, may reasonably be expected to replace them in the dispositions and views of the whole subject which originally dictated the convention.

I have the satisfaction to inform you that the objections which had been urged by that government against the validity of our title to the country of Louisiana, have been withdrawn: its exact limits, however, remaining still to be settled between us. And to this is to be added that having prepared and delivered the stock created in execution of the convention of Paris, of April 30th, 1803, in consideration of the cession of that country, we have received from the government of France an acknowledgment in due form of the fulfilment of that stipulation.

With the nations of Europe in general, our friendship and intercourse are undisturbed: and from the governments of the belligerent powers especially, we continue to receive those friendly manifestations which are justly due to an honest neutrality, and to such good offices consistent with that, as we have opportunities of rendering.

The activity and success of the small force employed in the Mediterranean in the early part of the present year, the reinforcements sent into that sea, and the energy of the officers having command in the several vessels, will, I trust, by the sufferings of war, reduce the barbarians of Tripoli to the desire of peace on proper terms. Great injury, however, ensues to ourselves as well as to others interested, from the distance to which prizes must be brought for adjudication, and from the impracticability of bringing hither such as are not sea-worthy.

The Bey of Tums having made requisitions unauthorised by our treaty, their rejection has produced from him some expressions of discontent.—But to those who expect us to calculate whether a compliance with unjust demands will not cost us less than a war, we must leave as a question of calculation for them also, whether to retire from unjust demands will not cost them less than a war.—We can do to each other very sensible injuries by war. But the mutual advantages of peace make that the best interest of both.

Peace and intercourse with the other powers on the same coast continue on the footing on which they are established by treaty.

In pursuance of the act providing for the temporary government of Louisiana, the necessary officers for the territory of Orleans were appointed in due time to commence the exercise of their functions on the 1st day of October. The distance, however, of some of them, and indispensible previous arrangements, may have retarded its commencement in some of its parts. The form of government thus provided having been considered but as temporary, and open to such future improvements as further information of the circumstances of our brethren there might suggest, it will of course be subject to your consideration.

In the district of Louisiana it has been thought best to adopt the division into subordinate districts which had been established under its former government. These being five in number, a commanding officer has been appointed to each, according to the provisions of the law, and so soon as they can be at their stations, that district will also be in its due state of organization. In the mean time their places are supplied by the officers before commanding there, and the functions of the governor and judges of Indiana having commenced, the government, we presume, is proceeding in its new form. The lead mines in that district offer so rich a supply of that metal as to merit attention. The report now communicated will inform you of their state, and of the necessity of immediate enquiry into their occupation and titles.

With the Indian tribes established within our newly acquired limits, I have deemed it necessary to open conferences for the purpose of establishing a good understanding and neighborly relations between us. So far as we have yet learned, we have reason to believe that their dispositions are generally favorable and friendly. And, with these dispositions on their part, we have in our own hands means which cannot fail us, for preserving their peace and friendship. By pursuing an uniform course of justice towards them, by aiding them in all the improvements which may better their condition, and especially by establishing a commerce on terms which shall be advantageous to them, and only not losing to us, and so regulated as that no incendiaries, of our own, or any other nation, may be permitted to disturb the natural effects of our just and friendly offices, we may render ourselves so necessary to their comfort and prosperity, that the protection of our citizens from their disorderly members will become their interest and their voluntary care. Instead, therefore, of an augmentation of military force proportioned to our extension of frontier, I propose a moderate enlargement of the capital employed in that commerce as a more effectual, economical and humane instrument for preserving peace and good neighborhood with them.

On this side the Mississippi an important relinquishment of native title has been received from the Delawares. That tribe, desiring to extinguish in their people the spirit of hunting, and to convert superfluous lands into the means of improving what they retain, has ceded to us all the country between the Wabash and Ohio, south of, and including the road from the Rapids towards Vincennes; for which they are to receive annuities in animals and implements for agriculture, and in other necessaries. This acquisition is important not only for its extent and fertility, but as, fronting three hundred miles on the Ohio, and near half that on the Wabash, the produce of the settled country descending those rivers will no longer pass in review of the Indian frontier, but in a small portion; and, with the cession heretofore made by the Kaskaskias, nearly consolidates our possessions north of the Ohio, in a very respectable breadth from Lake Erie to the Mississippi. The Piankeshaws having some claim to the country ceded by the Delawares, it has been thought best to quiet that by fair purchase also.—So soon as the treaties on this subject shall have received their constitutional sanctions, they shall be laid before both houses.

The act of Congress of February 28, 1803, for building and employing a number of gun boats, is now in a course of execution to the extent there provided for. The obstacle to naval enterprize which vessels of this construction offer for our seaport towns, their utility towards supporting within our waters the authority of the laws, the promptness with which they will be manned by the seamen and militia of the place in the moment they are wanting, the facility of their assembling from different parts of the coast to any point where they are required in greater force than ordinary, the economy of their maintenance and preservation from decay when not in actual service, and the competence of our finances to this defensive provision without any new burthen, are considerations which will have due weight with Congress in deciding on the expediency of adding to their number from year to year, as experience shall test their utility, until all our important harbours, by these and auxiliary means, shall be secured against insult and opposition to the laws.

No circumstance has arisen since your last session which calls for any augmentation of our regular military force. Should any improvement occur in the militia system, that will be always seasonable.

Accounts of the receipts and expenditures of the last year, with estimates for the ensuing one will, as usual, be laid before you.

The state of our finances continues to fulfil our expectations. Eleven millions and an half of dollars, received in the course of the year ending on the 30th of September last, have enabled us, after meeting all the ordinary expences of the year, to pay upwards of three millions six hundred thousand dollars of the public debt, exclusive of interest.—This payment, with those of the two preceding years, has extinguished upwards of twelve millions of principal, and a greater sum of interest, within that period; and by a proportionate diminution of interest renders already sensible the effect of the growing sum yearly applicable to the discharge of the principal.

It is also ascertained that the revenue accrued during the last year exceeds that of the preceding; and the probable receipts of the ensuing year, may safely be relied on as sufficient, with the sum already in the Treasury, to meet all the current demands of the year, to discharge upwards of three millions and an half of the engagements incurred under the British and French conventions, and to advance in the further redemption of the funded debt as rapidly as had been contemplated.

These, fellow citizens, are the principal matters which I have thought it necessary at this time to communicate for your consideration and attention. Some others will be laid before you in the course of the session. But in the discharge of the great duties confided to you by our country, you will take a broader view of the field of legislation. Whether the great interests of agriculture, manufactures, commerce, or navigation, can, within the pale of your constitutional powers, be aided in any of their relations? Whether laws are provided in all cases where they are wanting? Whether those provided are exactly what they should be? Whether any abuses take place in their administration or in that of the public revenues? Whether the organization of the public agents, or of the public force is perfect in all its parts? In fine, whether any thing can be done to advance the general good?—are questions within the limits of your functions, which will necessarily occupy your attention. In these and all other matters, which you in your wisdom may propose for the good of our country, you may count with assurance on my hearty co-operation and faithful execution.

TH: JEFFERSON.

From a late London paper.

The celebrated Kotzebue passed some time at Paris, last spring, and has furnished an interesting journal of the events, characters, &c. that passed under his observation, as will appear from the following extract:

The Grand Parade is for the present, one of the principal curiosities at Paris; I have seen it twice. I found myself, with several other persons, in a great hall, almost in the middle of the Thuilleries, through which Bonaparte was to pass. The servant, with great politeness, shewed us our places; but we have only obliged to our uniform that we were permitted to keep them. One of our party, in an undress frock, was told by an adjutant, (in a polite manner too) that he could not remain where he was, but ordered another very commodious place to be shewn him.

All the saloons were *en haye* occupied by the Consular Guard, ten or twelve in each, with two or three steps between them, in the same manner as in the stair case, where two men were placed upon each step. Of the infantry, four or five different regiments had already marched into the great Court-yard of the Thuilleries. The regimentals are not very pleasing to the eye, because they are very plain, and the long coats neither handsome nor convenient; but the terribly great bear skin caps give a warlike, fierce appearance. The national colors are not the only ones that decorate the colours or standards of the Consular Guards; they have in the middle golden suns, and are mostly green. The feathers of the officers of the Consular Guard are red and green. One unnecessary decoration with each regiment is the Drum-Major; clothed at the expence of the officers, in an extravagant manner, and in which the corps emulate each other which shall be the most extravagant. The tallest and best looking men are chosen for these places. Their dress is, if I am not mistaken, of velvet, but so covered with gold lace, that you can hardly see their colour. Another vanity among the French military, are whiskers, of which they are very careful, and which grow to an amazing thickness and length. Among the *Sappeurs* are many men who let grow their black beards, in a manner that they fall down upon the breast. The cavalry were upon the outside of the iron railings round the place of the Carousel. They consisted of chasseurs and the guard on horseback, with a beautiful regiment of Cuirassiers.—The small corps of Mamelukes was remarkable for its Oriental dress.

The colours were now carried from the apartments of the First Consul. Immediately he came himself, surrounded with Generals and Aid-de-camps, all dressed in an elegant manner. Bonaparte himself wore a very plain dress, without any embroidery or other glitter, and a hat without lace, borders, or feathers. He marched very quick, and had only in his hand a small horse-whip. At the gate he mounted a bay horse, and, attended by a brilliant suite, rode slowly through the ranks. After having, in this manner, inspected the infantry, he rode out and inspected the cavalry in the same manner. There were, besides the troops collected, a crowd of people, of whom several presented petitions. As far as I could observe, every one was permitted to approach him; and what I had heard concerning the great measures of prosecution for his safety, was at least not confirmed this time; because when I saw him ride round among the people, his life was in the hands of every desperate assassin. When he returned into the Court-yard, he was several times detained by ladies, who approached him near, spoke with him, and presented petitions. As far as I could see, he gave these to his aid-de-camps. But, one female among them, if my eyes did not deceive me, even took hold of the bridle of his horse, and her petition he opened directly, read, and gave a short answer. During this time his faithful Mameluke was not, as has often been reported, near him, but only in his suite, behind all his Generals.

Bonaparte next returned, and stopped at the entrance of the Thuilleries, some few steps from where I stood. Here the Turkish minister, in the name of the Sultan, presented two horses, said to be beautiful; but of which beauty, little was visible to our eyes, because they were covered with long cloths, embroidered with gold and pearls.

They certainly had much vivacity, because when two Turks mounted them to ride round the place, one was thrown off; but, as he seemed to be accustomed to it, he fell on his feet, and with one jump was again in the saddle. Bonaparte, who during this cavalcade, took several pinches of snuff from his plain tortoise shell snuff box, did not condescend to honor this present with any particular notice, only sometimes he turned his eye to them. On the contrary, he was totally occupied with his troops, whom, regiment after regiment, he caused to manœuvre before him. The chiefs of the regiments went each time to him with drawn swords, took his orders, and commanded accordingly. Each regiment particularly was forced to form a square, perhaps in commemoration of the war in Egypt. One of the regiments of the Consular Guard he ordered to exercise, to load and fire, the first rank to kneel, and the other two to fire over it. I do not know whether the word of command was rightly understood, but I am certain of it, it was very badly executed. Half of the companies stood full, considered for some time, and then one after another fell upon their knees. The First Consul was so dissatisfied, that he ordered this manœuvre seven or eight times over again. Afterwards the infantry filed off, and a delightful march was heard, not to be surpassed any where. We do not hear the usual marches with the regular repetition. They are more properly march symphonies, composed by good masters, and executed with the greatest precision. When the infantry left the Court-yard, the cavalry entered and filed off before and by the First Consul, upon beautiful Hanoverian horses. These regiments made only some few evolutions, which closed this grand parade. Next were, for the first time, presented, a battalion of sailors, who were remarked for their curious axes and anchor hooks.

From the Boston Repertory.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

On Wednesday last a sumptuous and elegant public dinner was given at Concert Hall to the honorable Rufus King, our late minister to the court of Great Britain. This welcome to a distinguished citizen was manifested in a style of unusual cordiality and splendour.

The company consisted of about two hundred.—Among the guests were his excellency the Governor, (who arrived in town that morning.) his honor the lieut. Governor and other public characters, Judge Benson and other strangers of distinction and the reverend clergy. The hon. Stephen Higginson, Esq. was president, and the hon. J. C. Jones, Samuel Parkman and T. Lyman vice presidents. The hall which has been enlarged and repaired was furnished with the most brilliant decorations, and the whole entertainment was conducted with a sympathy of sentiment and "flow of soul" worthy of men, who are conscious that the object of their politics and principles has ever been,

"When league'd together, to maintain the cause
"Of true religion, liberty and laws."

The following appropriate toasts among others were given.

1. *Our Public Ministers.* In future as formerly, may our first interests be confided to our first characters.

2. *The Administration of* WASHINGTON *and* ADAMS. The Morning and Evening Stars of our national glory.

(After his Excellency had retired.)

3 Governor STRONG. May the excellence of his character silence the malice which it cannot appease.

4. *The state of New-York.* Too respectable to be the *Dupe of Virginia*, may she again officiate with those who are faithful to the public liberty.

5. The CLERGY. Devoted to the best interest of humanity—may they ever feel the calumnies of the impious to be the proudest eulogy.

6. *Our Navy.* May its strength protect our Commerce and its glory confound its enemies at *Washington* and Tripoli.

7. *Our little Army.* May it never have to bear reproach from the brave, nor always to take it from the base.

8. HAMILTON. May our country find indemnity for his loss, in the value of his Counsels.

9. *Union among honest Men.* If it cannot *displace* Knaves, may it *disarm* them.

10. *The Country of our Fathers.* May its Spirit keep it safe and its justice keep it free.

11. *The Press.* May it always *correct* public opinion, never *corrupt* it

12. *Public Opinion.* May it be a sufficient shield for Honest men, and a scourge for Knaves.

13. May those Yankees who cannot endure Federal *Sunshine*, go to Louisiana for MOONSHINE.

14. May Slaves cease to be represented by freemen and may the Representatives of freemen never

are the part of Slaves.

15. The liberty that men *seek* when they are *wise* and *respect* when they are *honest*.

16. *Gun Boat, No.* 1. If our gun boats are of no use upon the water, may they at least be the *best upon earth*.

17. May we cultivate and defend the soil we *already possess*, without paying or fighting for what we can *neither cultivate nor defend*.

VOLUNTEERS.

By the Hon. Mr. KING. The town of Boston, first to assert, may it be the last to surrender the rights of Freemen.

By Judge BENSON. The approbation of the *worthy*, and the testimonial of *worth*.

(After Mr. KING *had retired.)*

The Hon. RUFUS KING—whose eminent services have contributed to preserve peace and amity between Countries naturally allied by sentiment and interest.

(After Judge BENSON *had retired.)*

The Hon. Judge BENSON—*once* the ornament of the bench and always the delight of his friends.

The Louisiana Jubilee. May it not prove to be the celebration of *all fool's* day.

The Yankee section of the Union. May those who *began the battle* guard against being cheated out of the fruits of the Victory.

British Influence. May those who seek that secret find it, where it alone exists—*In the Ancient Dominion.*

Mountains of Salt.—to pickle Mammoths, and catch gulls in our new Empire.

The *remedy by impeachment*, for obstinate Judges who will neither "die nor resign." May the Investigators be obliged to swallow their own Medicine.

JAMES A. BAYARD. When men in power declare that such worth and talents *shall not have place*, may the people indignantly respond THEY SHALL!!

Our Farmers on the Sea Cost, may their Cornfield's be defended against Gun boat No. 3.

May the grass on WASHINGTON's grave never again be blighted with hypocritic tears.

Our brave tars suffering in Tripoli, Alas! we fear that in the *honeymoon* of our connexion with Louisiana our captive brethren are forgotten.

BONAPARTE. May he learn *justice* from the British Government, and *meekness* from ours.

From the United States' Gazette.

The following article is selected from a general view of English literature for the year 1803, published in London at the commencement of the present year.

In POLITICAL HISTORY or HISTORY properly so called, the number of candidates for public favor have been numerous. The British temper seems particularly well calculated to undertake that patient, grave, and per-severing investigation which is neces ary to the composition of history, and no country of modern times rivals Great Britain, either in the value or number of her histories. The great events of the present reign, both at home and abroad, have naturally drawn forth many pens to record them: the names of Bissett, Adolphus, Wilson, Plowden, Coote, Stephens, and others, have swelled our literary catalogues of last year. To detail the respective merits of these authors, is the work of particular reviews: we shall here make only a few observations which are more or less applicable to all of them. History, if intended for any useful purpose, ought ever to be fitted for the instruction of those who are to act: and whether it be the historian's intention to develope the plans of the statesman to trace the operations of a campaign, or to describe the private actions of individuals, it should be his endeavor so to select the facts on which every event turned, that each example he records should afford a useful lesson of experience.—Those historians who have done so to the most perfection, are justly raised to the highest share of reputation. The historians of the last year present few examples so finished as to be useful to any description of men. We hear of plans of statesmen, and resolutions of cabinets which fall as it were from the clouds, and again vanish like the baseless fabric of a vision, without leaving behind any trace by which they may be linked to the succeeding chapter of accidents. We read of battles having been fought, hundreds and thousands laid prostrate in the dust, a right wing victorious, and a left wing defeated; but the general who should search in such histories for a lesson from experience, would learn little more than that a battle may be won on the Rhine, and lost on the Danube. In the descriptions of individual characters, the prevailing mode is equally instructive: instead of seizing upon the peculiar features which mark the disposition of a man, and afford the key to his actions, we usually find an inexplicable antithesis, or a collection of abstract terms which impress no distinct idea on the mind of the reader.

These histories indeed bear the marks of being hastily composed; and the contest seems to have been, not who should produce the best history, but who should anticipate his competitors. The narrative of recent events is always in danger of being crowded with details of no interest or use to posterity: in this age, where documents so much abound, and where the state of parties and the opinions of statesmen are so widely known by the publication of the parliamentary debates, historians load their pages with the opinions and characters of men, unimportant in the general picture of the times, and certainly to be forgotten by posterity. Such is the influence of all these causes, that we can look upon the histories of the last year in no other light than as narratives of that species known in France by the name of *Memoires pour servir a l'Histoire*.

We cannot close our observations on the histories of last year, without remarking an abuse which seems rather on the increase. It is an idea strongly impressed on every man who sits down to write a history at present, that this species of composition demands a certain gravity and dignity of style. It does not, however, seem to be understood, that in the best historians, these qualities of the expression arise solely from the depth and magnitude of the thought. Hence it is that we have simple narrative perpetually overloaded, and rendered dull and tedious, by an overflow of those foot-and-a-half words, (as Horace terms them,) which by their loftly sound serve only the more to expose the emptiness of the matter. To render history dignified and elevated by such means, is like thinking to make an uneducated booby a grave and learned judge, by means of wrapping him up in the wig and gown of his lordship of the King's Bench.

There is a species of mixed composition, which along with geographical and topographical description, contains likewise the manners and history of a particular people. Since the communication between the different parts of the world has been opened, this species of writing has become very general, and if well executed, is equally entertaining and instructive. Voyages, travels, tours, letters, are daily issuing from the press, and along with novels, form the great topic of popular reading. The renewed communication with the continent, during the summer of 1802, has proved a most fruitful topic for travellers; yet although something is to be learnt from all of them, the work entitled, *Paris as it Was, and as it Is*, perhaps most deserves to be noticed for its composition and interesting materials: although we must enter our protest against the partial spirit in which it is written. Translations of the 2d volume of Pallas's travels in the Crimea, and Goldberry's in Africa, have been given to the British public. A very happy example, set to civil and military officers by the French, of describing those scenes where they have acted or been stationed by government, has been imitated by some of our officers. Besides Sir Robert Wilson's narrative of the expedition in Egypt, other officers have, though not very happily, attempted descriptions of that scene of warfare; and Mr. Whitman in his account of the military embassy, has added many interesting particulars of the state of the Turkish empire.—Percival's account of our newly acquired possession in Ceylon, has been received with approbation.—Dallas's history of the Maroons contains much curious information.

TOPOGRAPHICAL HISTORY has of late been much and most justly encouraged. All the counties of England will soon have their respective historians. Polwhele has this year described Cornwall at great length.

BIOGRAPHY is a species of literature equally agreeable to readers of every description; and materials rise up in a continual and inexhaustible succession. A hasty and careless mode of composition, a deficiency in those facts which mark the character, and an extreme negligence in tracing its progress and features, are almost the universal defects of our present biographical sketches. It is here, that the most useful lessons of action ought to be found; but the rapid biographers of the age seem anxious to write what may be bought, without regarding the secondary consideration of utility.—From this mass of crude and insipid made-up books, we must except the life of Reid by Mr. Stewart.—Yet even here we have to regret the want of private anecdote; and this performance, however we may admire the composition, is chiefly valuable for the view which it contains of Reid's philosophical opinions.

It has of late become very much the vogue to chuse out some distinguished personage, whose life may serve as a sort of cement to connect the anecdotes and incidents of the times in which he lived.—Of this mixture of history with biography, Godwin's Life of Chaucer, is the largest specimen that has appeared in the course of last year. Another species which more properly falls under the denomination of biography, is the publication of private letters, connected perhaps by short narratives, to prevent the thread of the story from being broken. The life of Cowper, by Hayley, is a work of this sort; and (how much soever we disapprove her observations on them) the world is obliged to Miss Williams for the private correspondence of Louis XVI. The public has lately been presented with a collection of the letters and other pieces of the celebrated Lady Mary Wortley Montague, some of which had never before appeared in print.—There is nothing in general, which can give a better opportunity of understanding a man's private character than those letters he never meant for the public eye; but over-officious friends would do well to recollect that by their cares in preserving to the world these fragments, they often expose weaknesses which might otherwise have been buried in oblivion. We are also compelled by the collections of letters lately produced, to remark in a particular manner, that the unselected correspondence, not only of obscure individuals, but even of public characters, unless their private habits be interesting, are equally tedious and uninstructive.

NEW-YORK, November 5.

The British frigates left Sandy Hook at sunrise on Saturday morning, in pursuit of the French frigates, which passed New-Haven, at one o'clock p. m. on Saturday, with a north west wind. We are informed they have put into Newport.

Captain Living, from Porto Rico, informs, that two Spanish ships from Europe, laden with wine, &c. touched at Porto Rico, (one bound for St. Jago de Cuba, the other for Havanna) were both captured by the Brigands, and carried into Aux Cayes; the crews of which were marched about 20 miles back into the country, imprisoned, and put upon an allowance of half a pound of bread per day. A number of smaller vessels, belonging to Porto Rico, have lately been captured by the Brigands, and the crews murdered.

About the first of October, an English cartel ship, from Jamaica for Europe, with 400 French passengers, (prisoners of war) put into the Havanna in distress, having sprung aleak, and sunk immediately after entering the port. The crew were all saved, and the ship was got up by the Spaniards.

BANK OF VIRGINIA.

THE Stockholders are hereby notified, that the second instalment on their shares will become due on Friday, the 7th of December; when payment must be made at the Bank.

J. BROCKENBROUGH, Cashier.

Richmond, 12th November, 1804. tD7

A Young Man,

WHO has received a liberal Education at Yale College, wishes to engage immediately as a Teacher, in some respectable family. He can produce the most satisfactory testimony of his character as a Teacher and moralist.—Enquire of the Printer.

November 13, 1804. 1p

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1804.

RICHMOND PRICES CURRENT.

(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

Tobacco,	28s to 30s cash.
Wheat,	9s do.
New Flour, (superfine)	60s do.
Fine do.	48s do.
Corn,	36s do
Hemp, (clean)	48l to 50l do
Iron,	33l to 36l do
Whiskey,	3s9 to 4s do.
Bacon,	9d to 10d do.

The Lectures on Law and Police, at the College of William and Mary, will commence on the 20th of November.

October 18th, 1804. tN20

His excellency Charles Cameron, Esq. Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Bahama Islands, &c. &c has issued a proclamation, notifying all his Britannic Majesty's liege subjects, that it has been signified to him by a dispatch from the right honorable Lord Hobart, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, bearing date the 29th of April last, that his majesty has been pleased to declare, that the islands called Turk's Islands, are a part of the Bahama Islands; and that the legislative authority of the Bahama Islands, extend over the said islands called Turk's Islands; and signifying his majesty's pleasure that his Royal declaration to that effect be published and made known within this government.

Dated at Nassau, New-Providence, October 1, 1804.

(Signed) CHARLES CAMERON.

CASE OF COL. BURR.

A grand jury of the state of New-Jersey having presented a bill of indictment for *murder* against this gentleman, it has become an interesting question whether the crime of which he has been guilty is really *murder* in legal signification. By the common law, if the stroke of which one dies, be given in one country, and he dies in another, it is not murder in either. The case being much stronger between different states, it is supposed that as General Hamilton died in New-York, and not in New-Jersey, Col. Burr cannot be guilty of murder. But the fact is otherwise; for by a particular statute of the state of New-Jersey, if the stroke be given in New Jersey, and the death ensues in another state, it is *murder*. No doubt therefore remains of the nature of the crime, and that the grand jury has been correct. *U. S. Gaz.*

FROM THE UTICA PATRIOT.

THE PRIDE OF THE NAVY——OR,
GUN-BOAT, No. ONE.

(Parodied, and to the tune of "Go patter to lubbers," &c.

YOU may laugh ye land lubbers, and joke d'ye see,
'Bout Boat number one of the Navy:
A "whirligig gun" in a shallop give me
To blow British ships to Old Davy.
Should John Bull's seventy-fours dare hazard a fight,
By my soul, we will shew them what's civil,
Hoist boom,—fire away,—then scud right and tight
And frighten them all to the d—l.
What then! avast snivling! my lads never fear,
Our Admiral will keep us from harm,
On the banks of Potomac, high and dry, free and clear,
Is a Dry Dock—a birth snug and warm.

I heard our brave Adm'ral palayer one day,
'Bout "Bloody Arenas" and such,
But he might full as well have had nothing to say,
"For 'twas just all as one, as high dutch;"
Yet he said, how a gun-boat, might scud o'ye see
Should a big man of war heave in sight,
And many such things, that prov'd clearly to me,
He had much rather patter than fight.
What cheer then my lads, you have nothing to fear,
Our Adm'ral to danger's a foe,
On the banks of Potomac, high and dry, free and clear,
In a Dry-Dock—he'll take us in tow.

I said to the Feds,—for you see they look'd queer,
When we first put our gun-boat to sea,
What argufies tossing your heads with a sneer.
Why what swabs and land-lubbers you bee;
Don't you see in shoal water, we safely can ride,
'Tis as good as a Cave on the shore;
And if you should happen to get a broad side,
Why, *you never will hear of us more!*
What then, all's a hazard;—gi' us none of your fun,
Our Adm'ral's the lad yet for me,
We'll scare off the Dons, with his whirligig gun,
Then to Dry Dock—as snug as a flea.

A gun-boat d'ye mind me, all danger can shun,
'Tis the trim of its "trimming" projector;
Not a skiff on th' ocean, d'ye see, can outrun,
This skiff of our NAVAL DIRECTOR.
Come then my brave tars, let us man right & tight,
We have no naval tactics to learn;
Should we meet an arm'd ship, 'twould be folly to fight,
Veer about them—and leave her a stern.
Huzza! who's afraid! when there's nothing to fear,
Keep well from the clutches of Davy!
To the banks of Potomac, for a Dry Dock quick steer,
Your gun-boat—the pride of the Navy.

From the New-York Spectator.

Review of Mr. Jefferson's Administration.—An able and correct politician, in the Boston Centinel, has given under the signature of HUMBUG, a clear and perspicuous review of the present administration. With pure and upright motives, in language dignified and manly, the writer has exposed the daring and flagrant violations of the constitution which we have witnessed during the Presidency of Mr. Jefferson. He has shown that the language, uttered in the inaugural and other executive speeches, was calculated to deceive the people, and to lull them in security, while the measures adopted have had a direct tendency to destroy our constitution, and to subvert our liberties. He has pointed out the numerous acts which have lessened the dignity of our liberties. He has pointed out the numerous acts which have lessened the dignity of our nation, and dishonored the American character. He has shown, that many of the executive measures have been of a local and partial nature—that these cannot fail to rouse the spirit of the northern and eastern states, and that, if continued, must unhappily terminate in the DISMEMBERMENT OF THE UNION. He reminds us, that

The abolition of the judiciary, and the impeachment of Judges, for pretended crimes and misdemeanors, have resulted *from the feeble and misguided policy of Thomas Jefferson.*

The frigate Philadelphia, one of the finest vessels in the American navy, has been lost, and her brave crew, 307 in number, have been doomed to captivity and chains—and these calamities have occurred *through the feeble and misguided policy of Thomas Jefferson.*

"The internal taxes, imposed on luxuries," to use the writer's own words, "have been repealed, that the southern nabobs and whiskey patriots may enjoy their pleasures without contributing to the support of government, while those placed on necessary articles of consumption, have remained untouched, or been increased, that the poor may become more poor to swell the dependant revenue of the rich"—for these evils, pregnant with injustice and oppression, we are indebted *to the feeble and misguided policy of Thomas Jefferson.*

Aliens, destitute of principle, *fugitives from justice*, enjoy the confidence of the executive, and some of them, notorious for crimes, are raised to the high offices of government—for this prostration of national dignity and honor, we give due credit to *the feeble and misguided policy of Thomas Jefferson.*

Bank stock of the United States producing 9 per cent. per annum, has been sold at an immense loss, to pay a debt, the interest of which was only 5 per cent—15,000,000 of dollars have been added to the public debt, for the purchase of a country, the inhabitants of which have already become turbulent and factious—for these *blessings*—for these *glorious measures*, resulting from a *wise*, a *prudent*, an *economical* administration, we are indebted to *the feeble and misguided policy of Thomas Jefferson.*

Shame on such feeble, misguided, baneful policy—if not checked, it will eventually prove our ruin. Proud of their strength, the dominant party affect to view with indifference the allegations which the friends of the constitution are compelled to to make against the present administration of the general government. But the tocsin of alarm is already sounded—it is reverberating from one extremity of the union to the other. Men of common honesty cannot but view the present crisis with painful anxiety. But a few days, and it will be determined who shall be our next president—and who our Vice-President. Jefferson and Clinton are the men destined to fill those important offices. The electors, already chosen, have pledged themselves to vote in such manner as shall ensure the re-election of the *man of the people*—but it is most fervently wished, that a majority of them, regretting the sad and miserable effects of a weak administration, will declare for GOVERNOR CLINTON, and by placing him in the chair, of the Chief Magistracy, give us a man possessing courage, integrity and principle. MARCELLUS.

It has been asserted by one of the most respectable democratic members of the House of Assembly, that among the "*worthy* and *respectable* men" selected by the democratic *Convention* to represent the people of New-Jersey in the next Congress, that there is one who is the "*greatest liar and impostor in the state*"—and further, it has been declared by a democratic Congress-man, that the same person "*is a disgrace to New-Jersey, and a disgrace to Congress*"—and again, by another democratic Congress-man, that the same person is *nothing but a nuisance in Congress, and that the people were crazy in sending him there.*

The people of New-Jersey must indeed feel themselves under *inexpressible* obligations to the *enlightened* democratic convention, who doubting their capacity to exercise with credit to themselves the elective franchise, did undertake, in their behalf, on the 23d ult. to appoint *suitable* persons to *represent* them in the Congress of the United States, and for *that purpose* selected one of the "*greatest liars and impostors in the state.*"

Trenton Fed.

INSANITY.

In the mad-house, at Aix-le Chapelle is an insane man, whose madness has been subject to surprising and periodical changes. He has been shut up there for fifteen years.—For the *three first years he never spoke a word*, but was continually silent.—During the *three* following, *he seldom ceased to speak*, either night or day. Afterwards *he laughed for three years*, and in such a violent manner, that he often fell into convulsions. When this period was over, he began to *whistle* from morning to night, and from night to morning, so that many persons apprehended, that want of rest must kill him. It will soon be *three years* since he began to *cry* in such a manner, that he has already lost the sight of one eye, and should he not leave it off, he must probably in a short time be entirely blind.—He is thirty five years of age, but looks as if he had passed three-score-ten. His only food for these last fifteen years has been in every 24 hours two small slices of bread; and his only drink two glasses of water.

TO RENT,

AND possession given the first day of next month, the HOUSE and LOT, on Shockoe Hill, now occupied by Mr James Ogilvie. For terms apply to Mr. JACOB FACKLER, of this city, or the subscriber in Hanover.

JOHN MEREDITH.

Richmond, 10th Nov. 1804.

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Richmond, October 20th, 1804.

PROPOSALS

By RITCHIE & WORSLEY, and AUG: DAVIS,

For publishing by subscription, the

DEBATES AND OTHER PROCEEDINGS OF THE *VIRGINIA CONVENTION*, ON THE ADOPTION OF THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION.

ON the advantages of a work, whose character is so well established, as that of the Debates of the Virginia Convention, it would be useless to expatiate. A work which gives the most comprehensive account extant, of the proceedings and arguments on the adoption of the present constitution of the United States, certainly needs not the passing tribute of the mere mechanical Editor. If the reputation of a book which is so frequently mentioned has not already anticipated these eulogiums of the Editor, such a character, often mercenary, and always partial, can scarcely be expected to bring it into notice. If the merits of the work have been already appreciated, the eulogiums of the Editor will surely be unnecessary.

The Debates of the Virginia Convention are completely out of print. No more than 1500 copies of the first edition were ever *published*; and not more than one edition has ever appeared. Hence it is that the demand for this work has scarcely ever been supplied: and it is hence that the present publishers have been induced to print a second edition.

Several mistakes, which had crept into the former edition, will be corrected: the speeches will sometimes be disposed for a more satisfactory perusal, by distributing them into appropriate paragraphs: and the entire execution of the work will be in every respect more perfect.

CONDITIONS.

1. This work, which was divided into three volumes in the former edition, will now be comprised into one.
2. It will be printed with a new type, on very good paper, in the octavo form.
3. It will be bound in boards. An additional expence of 50 cents will be required for binding it in leather.
4. The price to subscribers will be three dollars, to be paid on the delivery of the copy. Non-subscribers will have to pay four dollars.
5. It is now in the press. The labor of two compositors and two pressmen is constantly employed upon it; and it may be expected to appear in Feb. or March, 1805.

SCHEME OF A

LOTTERY,

For the benefit of William and Mary College.

FIRST CLASS,

8000 *Tickets at* 10 *dolls.*		80,000
2 *Prizes, dolls.*	10,000	20,000
60 *of*	500	30,000
2000 *of*	15	30,000
	Dollars,	80,000
Subject to a deduction of 15 *per cent.*		12,000
Expence of drawing,		2,000
	Dollars,	10 000
First Ticket drawn,	*Dollars,*	500
Last drawn,		10,000
1 *other Prize of*		10,000
59 *other Prizes of* 500 *dolls.*		29,500
2000 *of* 15 *dolls.*		30,000
	Dollars,	80,000

All tickets drawn blank may be renewed in the next class, at 10 *dollars each; the price of all others will be* 15 *dollars.*

All prizes of 15 *dollars may be renewed for the next class, or paid, at the option of the person entitled. If they be not claimed within three months after the drawing commences, they will be considered as renewed in the second class.*

The drawing to commence in the city of Williamsburg, on the first day of June, 1804.

SECOND CLASS.

5,938 *Tickets at* 10 *dollars,*		59,380
4,062 *ditto at* 15 *dollars,*		70,930
	Dollars,	130,310
Deduct loss on 2,062 *tickets renewed at* 2½		5,155
	Dollars,	125,155
2 *prizes of* 20,000 *dolls.*		40,000
2 *ditto of* 10,000 *dolls.*		20,000
3 *ditto of* 5,000 *dolls.*		15,000
50 *ditto of* 1,000 *dolls.*		50,000
1 *ditto*		155
	Dollars,	125,155
Deduct 10 *per cent.*		12,500
Expences of drawing,		2,500
Sum raised,		10,000
Ticket first drawn,		1,000
Ticket last drawn,		20,000
1 *other prize of*		20,000
2 *ditto of* 10,000		20,000
3 *ditto of* 5,000		15,000
49 *ditto of* 1,000		49,000
1 *ditto*		155
Dollars,		125,155

James Madison.
Sr. George Tucker.
John Bracken.
William Nelson.
Robert Greenhow.
Burwell Bassett.
Robert Saunders.
Samuel Tyler.
Champion Travis.
William Lightfoot.
Littleton Waller Tazewell.
George Tucker.
James Semple.

☞ TICKETS may be had of George Tucker, Thomas Taylor, and Samuel Pleasants, jr. in Richmond;—Robert Birchett and Watkins Leigh, Petersburg; Thomas Newton, Dr. Barraud, and Littleton W. Tazewell, Norfolk; Hugh Mercer, Fredericksburg; Henry Tucker, Winchester; Chapman Johnston, Staunton; and in all the towns of Virginia, and in many places in the country.

BLANK BONDS,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Westham Iron Foundery,

NEAR RICHMOND.

THE subscriber takes the liberty of informing the Public, that he has taken a lease, and is at present working, the above Foundery; and having provided the best artists in that line, from New-York and George-Town, together with Pig Iron, of the first quality, proposes to cast, Mill Gudgeons and Inks, of every description; also, cast Iron Wheels for the Machinery of Mills; Rumford, registered and plain Grates; grate front and bottoms, for Rumfordizing fire places; large and small stoves; Franklin Stoves, for wood or coal; kitchen grates, with crane and range complete; coach warmers; plain stoves and mand'd plates; cast railing of every pattern, plowshares & plow boards; cast coach, phæton and chair boxes; scale weights from 1 to 60 lb; cast and clock weights: patent taw irons for smiths, on a very approved plan; backs, jams and back lay; nail cutting machines with screws complete, wheel barrow bowlers; garden ditto; cast iron anvils; fire dogs and hand irons of every description—together with any other article in the casting line, to a given pattern, at the shortest notice, by application at the furnace, or to

JAMES DUNLAP, in Richmond.

March 24th, 1804. w3m

P. S. Old Iron purchased by application as above.

A Runaway in the City Jail.

COMMITTED as a runaway, by the name of JACK DENNIS, a slender Negro Man, of 21 or 22 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches and an half high, no flesh marks perceivable, wears cat-boots, has good teeth, and dressed like a sailor. He says his name is *John Brown*, is a free-man, and born at Little York, Pennsylvania, and has two brothers, Ephraim and Benjamin Brown—the former, a house-carpenter, in *Baltimore* the latter, a shoemaker at *Alexandria* in this state—at that he has commonly used the water for a livelihood. He will be sold as a slave, according to law, unless claimed by his owner, or sufficient proof of *freedom* shall be exhibited in due time to prevent it

WILLIAM ROSE, Keeper.

May 15th, 1804. law12w

A Ten Thousand Dollar Prize,

Now to be had for the small sum of 6 Dollars!!!

SCHEME OF A

LOTTERY,

For the use of the German Trinity Church, in Sixth street, Philadelphia;

WHICH will positively commence drawing at the State House in this city on the fourth Monday in November next. Prizes will be received in payment for such tickets as may remain for sale during the drawing, or the cash advanced for them on allowing a small discount. From the great proportion already sold, it is expected that the tickets will soon be raised to 6 dollars and a half.

1 *prize of ten thousand dolls.*		*dolls.*	10,000
1	*three thousand,*		3,000
1	*two thousand,*		2,000
1	*one thousand,*		1,000
4	*five hundred,*		2,000
10	*three hundred,*		3,000
20	*two hundred,*		4,000
35	*one hundred,*		3,500
90	*fifty,*		4,500
100	*twenty,*		2,000
6000	*seven,*		42,000
1 *first drawn No. on the*	10*th day,*		500
1	15*th,*		500
1	20*th,*		500
1	25*th,*		500
1	30*th,*		500
1	35*th,*		500
1	40*th,*		1000
1	45*th,*		1000
1	50*th,*		1000
1	55*th,*		1000
1 *first drawn No. on the last day, when there shall be only* 600 *tickets in the wheel,*			6000
6274 *prizes.*		*dolls.*	90,000

Considerably less than two blanks to a prize.

The prizes to be paid 30 days after the close of the drawing—subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

*** Tickets for sale by

George Taylor, jun. No. 85, South Second-street.
Matthew M'Connell, No. 82, Chesnut-street; or
ADAM PREMIR, No. 134, *South Sixth-street*;
ANTHONY HOOKEY, *Corner of Green and Third-str.*
CHARLES BOWMAN, No. 16, *Eud-street*,
} *Comm'rs.*

Whole Tickets, $6—Half Tickets, $3 25—Quarter Tickets, $1 75.

Prizes in other lotteries received in payment.

☞ Letters addressed to either of whom, post-paid and inclosing the cash, will be duly attended to.

August 24th, 1804. ep23t.

NOTICE.

By virtue of a decree of the High Court of Chancery, obtained for the purpose of authorising the executors to convey the property hereinafter mentioned,

Will be exposed to Sale,

at twelve o'clock, on Friday, the 30th day of November next, a very valuable TRACT OF LAND, in the county of York, belonging to the estate of the late Robert Andrews, dec. known by the name of

BELFIELD,

Situate about a mile and an half from Williamsburg, and containing about 433 *acres.*

THE very valuable improvements on the Land, consisting of a new two story Brick House, a new Barn, and several outhouses, without mentioning a valuable young Orchard, an excellent Meadow, good enclosures, and its high state of cultivation, conspire to render it a most eligible situation to any person who may be inclined to purchase. At the same time and place will also be sold, the stock of CATTLE, FARMING UTENSILS, &c.—The sale will take place on the premises, at the abovementioned time, when the terms will be made known by

THE COMMISSIONERS.

Williamsburg, Oct. 30th, 1804.

A Young Man,

WHO can produce the most satisfactory testimonials of the propriety of his conduct, &c. wishes to be employed in the capacity of SUPER CARGO, to the West-Indies, or a port in Europe—A line addressed to A. B. and left at the Printing Office hereof, will be immediately attended to.

October 6.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, the 5th day of October, 1804.

Between

William Fenwick, surviving partner of Heathcote and Fenwick, *Plaintiff.*

And

Francis Rice, Francis Nalle, George Rice, Burke Rice, William Rice, Elizabeth Rice, Rose Rice, and Mary Rice, Frances Rice, Joseph Slaughter, and Joseph Strother, late sheriff of Culpeper county, *Defendants.*

THE defendants George Rice, Burke Rice, William Rice, Elizabeth Rice, Rose Rice, Mary Rice, Joseph Slaughter and Joseph Strother, who are out of this country, and against whom the plaintiff appears to have proceeded in the mode by law prescribed in such cases, not having entered their appearance, and given security to perform the decree, the Court, this fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four—upon the motion of the plaintiff, by counsel, doth take his bill for confessed as to those defendants, and direct one of the commissioners to state and report, whether the defendant Nalle, has acquired any, and what title to the lands in the proceedings mentioned by virtue of the sale made thereof, by the sheriff of Culpeper county for taxes, or by any subsequent conveyances, stating specially any matters thought pertinent by himself, or required by the parties to be specially stated.

A Copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

8w

Commissioner's Office, Richmond, Oct. 29.

THE parties are hereby notified, that I have appointed the first day of March next ensuing the date hereof, (being the first day of March, eighteen hundred and five) to carry into effect the annexed Order of the Court; on that day, therefore, they are required to give their attendance in my office, in this city, prepared to enable me, (from the evidence to be exhibited by them) to make the report directed.

SAMUEL GREENHOW, M. C.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 21st day of September, 1804.

BETWEEN

Clara Horton, Plaintiff,

AND

Elijah Horton, Defendant.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste. PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, the 3d day of October, 1804.

BETWEEN

James Robinson, Plaintiff,

AND

Thomas Bullett and Thomas Harrison, executors of Cuthbert Bullett, deceased, who was heir at law of Thomas Bullett, deceased, Helen Bullett and the said Thomas Bullett, Alexander Scott Bullett, devisees of the said Cuthbert Bullett, deceased, Defendants.

THE defendant Alexander Scott Bullett not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper, published in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, the 29th day of September, 1804.

BETWEEN

William Harris, administrator of Francis Thorpe, *Plff.*

AND

Moses Austin & Company, *Dfts.*

THE defendants, who are out of this country, and against whom the plaintiff appears to have proceeded in the mode by law prescribed in such cases, not having entered their appearance, and given security to perform the decree, the court this twenty-ninth day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and four, upon the motion of the plaintiff, by counsel, doth take his bill for confessed, and refer the accounts between the parties to one of the commissioners, to be by him examined, stated, settled, and to the court reported, with any matters specially stated, thought pertinent by himself, or required by the parties to be so stated.

Teste, P. TINSLEY, C. C.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly, to extend the western boundary of the city of Richmond to the junction of the Westham and the Brooke roads, a small distance above the old rope walk, thence along the said Brooke road until it intersects a line to be extended a west course from the back line of the lots and tenements which were laid off by William Du-Val, (part of his land called Coutts's) thence running on the said line an east course to the eastern branch of Shockoe creek, thence down the said branch (as the same may be straightened by the owners thereof) to Shockoe creek, thence down the same to the city line—including all the lands within the said boundary.

October 30.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of the late GEORGE BRAXTON, dec. are requested to bring them forward properly authenticated; and those indebted to the said estate, are required to make immediate payment to the subscriber, who is anxious to close her administration as soon as possible.

MARY W. BRAXTON, *Adm'x.*
with the will annexed of
GEO: BRAXTON, *dec.*

King William county, Oct. 29, 1804. 1m

Miss ROBBINS,

AFTER making her sincere acknowledgments to her Friends and the Public, for that portion of patronage which she has experienced, wishes to inform her patrons, that she has removed her SCHOOL to a house nearly opposite to Mr. Copland's, on Shockoe Hill, where she can accommodate half a dozen young Ladies as Boarders.

October 29th, 1804.

Blank Bills of Exchange,

FOR SALE
AT THIS OFFICE.

FALL GOODS.

William Temple,

Has received by the ship Edward and Charles from London

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

Suitable to the approaching season.

HE expects an additional supply, to complete an assortment, by the ship Sally, from London, and Latona from Liverpool, which he will dispose of on his usual low terms.

Richmond, Sept. 7th, 1804. tf

FALL GOODS.

William Galt

Has received by the ship Susan & Polly, from London, and the ship Mary, from Liverpool, an extensive assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Suitable to the season, which he will dispose of on his usual low terms, for Cash or Country Produce.

Richmond, October 6, 1804. 6w

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

By the brig Edward and Charles, from London,

A CHOICE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

FALL & WINTER

GOODS,

Suitable to the ensuing season.

THEY expect a further supply by the first arrivals from London and Liverpool, to compleat their assortment—which will be disposed of at their usual low terms, for Cash or Country Produce.

Sept. 11.

The Subscriber

HAS FOR SALE,

HOLLAND Gin, in pipes; Malaga Wine, in quarter casks; Cotton and Wool Cards, in boxes; Chocolate, per box; White Lead, Spanish Brown, and Yellow Ochre, ground in oil; Nutmegs; Patent Shot; Bar and Sheet Lead; Mould Candles; Writing and Wrapping Paper; Country and Swedish Iron; Sheet ditto; Liver Oil; Copperas; Allum; Flatant Indigo; Red and Salt Petre; Ground Ginger; Pepper; 20d, 12d, 10d and 8d Nails and Brads; German and Blister'd Steel; Card Boxes; Straws of Tumblers; assortment of Shoes; 9th and 6th Ginging Rods; Hamilton's Snuff; Nail Rods; Short Pipes.

HENRY HOVEY.

September 25.

JOHN HENRY,

HAS imported in the ship LATONA, captain Thurston, from Liverpool, a few small boxes of well assorted 4 4 bs wide

IRISH LINEN,

purchased in Dublin in July; which, with fine old London particular

MADEIRA WINE,

in pipes and half pipes, he offers for sale on moderate terms. Richmond, 30th October, 1804.

Elegant Piano Fortes for sale.

HENLEY & Co.

Grand, Portable Grand, Patent Side-Board, and Plain PIANO FORTE MAKERS.

INFORM the citizens of Richmond, they manufacture Instruments of the above description, on the newest and most approved plans, with Pedal's Patent Swell, Sonephant and French Harp Stop, which they warrant to be equal, if not superior, to any imported, and on more reasonable terms.

Musical Instruments, of all kinds, repaired, &c.—Apply at Mr. Prichard's Book-Store, Main street, or at Wm. Davidson's.

July 17th, 1804.

FAMILY FLOUR.

A CONSTANT supply of FLOUR, of a superior quality, for family use kept for sale by

GEORGE WATT.

Richmond, March 5, 1804. tf.

To be sold, for ready Money.

In pursuance of a deed of trust from David Ross, esq. in order to raise the sum of two thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars and sixty-five cents, with interest thereon at the rate of five per centum per annum, from the 2d day of July 1804. till payment—and the further sum of three thousand three hundred and sixty-one dollars and sixty-four cents, with the like interest from the 29th day of September 1804. till payment, being the balance due on the two last instalments of a debt due from the said David Ross to the trustees of James Dunlop, deceased, under a decree of the High Court of Chancery, and secured by deed of trust, the following

Lands, Lots & Tenements,

OR such part of them as may be necessary to raise the sum aforesaid, with the charges and expences of sale: An Estate or Plantation in Goochland, called COLES, containing by estimation, fifteen hundred acres, be the same more or less, lying on the waters of Byrd Creek, and purchased by the said Ross of the representatives of James Cole, of William Cole and of John Hughes, and adjoining the lands of Richard Adams and S. Richardson, according to its known boundaries as held by the said Ross. Also, an Estate or Plantation, all or the greater part of which is in the county of Fluvanna, known by the name of MOUNT PROSPECT, containing by estimation, twelve hundred acres, more or less, adjoining the lands of James Quarles and Joseph Haden. Also, the following Lots, in the town of Columbia and county of Fluvanna, to wit—Lot, No 63, on which the warehouse is built; Lot, No. 75, on which is a store, now or late in the occupation of J. Forbes; and Lot, No. 74, now or late in the occupation of J. Strother.

The sale will take place at John Napier's Tavern, in the town of Columbia on Saturday the 1st day of December next—and the Lands and Tenements aforesaid will be set up in that order which shall appear best to suit the purchasers, and most beneficial to the parties interested.

John Wickham,
Benj. Mosby, } *Trustees.*
Geo. Greenhow,

Richmond, 17th October, 1804.